

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1774.

THE

[Number 1624]

NEW-YORK JOURNAL;

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, published Nov. 8th, 1773.
Flour at 2*s*. per Cwt.

A WHITE Loaf, of finest Flour to weigh
1 lb. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for 4 Copper.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	Beef per Barrel	5 <i>s</i> per lb
Flour	20	6
Brown Bread	17	6
West-India Rum	3	8
New-England do.	2	6
Mucovado Sugar	5	2
Single refined ditto	2	3
Molasses	3	0
High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.		
Days 20 Hours 36 minutes the 17th.		

D.	Age.	Water.	High water.	sets off
Thursday	7	2	after 6	4 <i>s</i> before 5 <i>s</i>
Friday	8	3	6	4 <i>s</i>
Saturday	9	4	39	5 <i>s</i>
Sunday	10	5	38	5 <i>s</i>
Monday	11	5	36	5 <i>s</i>
Tuesday	12	6	34	5 <i>s</i>
Wednesday	13	7	33	5 <i>s</i>
Days 20 Hours 36 minutes the 17th.				

William Hawxhurst,

At Burling's Slip, has to sell,
COMMON Blubber, at 2*s*. per Barrel,
2 Years old ditto, so rich as
3 Years old ditto, so rich as
to need no oil when used } at 5*s*. do.
on Leather,

Choice Liver Oil, —
Best drained Spermaceti Oil, being
the best Kind of Lamp Oil,

A L S O ,
Pig, refined, and Bloomery
Iron,

STERLING A large Assortment of Anchors, from 30*lb* Weight:
to 1200, —
Pot Ash Kettles, —
23. 2*s*.

GEORGE BALL,

At the China Store and Glass Ware-House,
in Bayard Street, next Door to Maffre,
Perry, Hayes, and Sherbrooke's Stores;

HAS lately imported a large assortment
of the useful and wholesome Iron Utensils, so much recommended by Physicians,
for their safety, and so generally and justly
prefer'd to copper by all the house-keepers
in England, for two of the best reasons in
the world, viz. That they are entirely free
from the dangerous poisonous property from
whence so many fatal accidents have been
known to arise amongst those who use cop-
per vessels, and because they never want
tinning, as copper vessels do.

Tea kettle from three quarts to six,
Four gallon pots, with covers, to five quarts,
Pye-pans, two gallon oval pots,
Stew pans and covers of several different sizes,
Fish kettles of six different sizes, with strainers,
Sauce pans from six quarts to one pint.

For cabin use on board of shipping they
are by far preferable to copper, as no danger
(however careless the cook or long the
voyage) can possibly happen from using
them, as too often has through these causes,
from the use of copper. They are all
wrought according to the most approved
patterns now in use in London, and will be
sold very low.

A general Assortment of
China, glass, earthen, stone and delft
ware, of all kinds; neat crust stands, and
common do. japan'd ware and bottle sliders,
&c. Bristol crates of dishes and cups, corks,
grindstones, with a good assortment for
country stores.

23. 2*s*.

FRENCH BOARDING-SCHOOL.

The Rev. J. PETER TETARD,
Late Minister of the Reformed French Church in
this City.

RETURNS his grateful Thanks to the
Public for the Encouragement given to the
BOARDING-SCHOOL he opened last Sum-
mer, at his Houe near King's-Bridge, (whicn is
Miles from New-York) where he continues to teach
the French Language in the most expeditious Man-
ner, together with some of the most useful Sciences;
such as Geography, the Doctrine of the Sphere, an-
cient and modern History, Logic, &c. — He like-
wise takes in Pupils for the learned Languages; the
skillful reading of the Classics, and whatever is re-
quisite to fit the young Students for Admission into
any College or University.

The House is remarkable for its stately Situa-
tion, commanding one of the finest Prospects in
the Government, — and the Tutor's Character and
Capacity are well-known, he having lived with
Credit in the City of New-York for upwards of
fifteen Years: So that, Gentlemen who will entrust
him with the Education of their Children, may de-
pend on their Expeditions being properly answered.

J U S T I M P O R T E D ,
In the DUTCHESS of GORDON, Capt.
WINN, from LONDON, and to be sold

Samuel Deall,

In Broad Street, opposite the End of Beaver
Street, NEW YORK; a general Assort-
ment of English Garden Seeds, &c.

EARLY Charlton, dwarf, marrow, Michael's,
and Marston's hotroot. Spanish mamey, and
Roundoval peas, and different sorts of beans; early
sugar loaf, York, Battersea, Russie, and green
cabbages; Scotch kale; green and yellow savoy, par-
sley, and curly leaved broccoli; early and late curly
flower; orange carrot, and swelling parsnip, scar-
let radish, curled endive; brown Dutch, white
cabbage, and Sicilian Lettuce; Strasburgh,
Portugal, and white Spanish onions; round leaf
spinach, Celery, and curled parsley; thyme, and
sweet marjoram; red and white English clover; food;
the finest Durham flour of mustard, in large or
small quantities; split peas, Scotch barley, and oat-
meal, fresh ground. A large assortment of hosiery,
men's best heavy black and white silk hose, colour'd
ribbed and plain ditto; men's four thread superfine
knit ribbed worsted hose, men's, women's, and chil-
dren's thread and cotton ditto; men's best buck and
die, wash and white lamb gloves, worsted ditto;
women's and girl's white and coloured kid and lamb
gloves, and mitts; women's best patent silk glove
and mitts; a neat assortment of laces, fans, ribbands,
stockings, and earings, and faggot trimmings;
cambrick and muslin, black spotted muslins and tip-
pers, and ermine trimmings; plain and figured
gaufres and catgut; peeling fathoms, modes and
perfians; neat square glass and globe lanterns, and
chamber lamps; lavender and Hungary waters,
Eau de Luce, Turlington's balsam of life; wash-
balls, violet powder, and powder puffs, pomatum,
sticking plaster, and lip salve; half pound and par-
per pins; the great Mogul and Henry's belt playing
cards; fine essence of pepper-mint; Welfon's belt
sauff in bottles; Hemett's fine essence of pearl and
pearl dentifice, for the preservation of the teeth and
gums; teeth brushes; fine patent cakes for black-
ing of shoes and boots; fine white Welch flannel,
&c. &c.

ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS,

For this COUNTRY;

AND AMERICAN,

For the West-Indies and Southern Provinces;

To be had at the lowest Terms, of

JOHN ARTHUR,

Near PECK'S SLIP,

Who has just received per the Dutches of Gordon,

A FULL AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

ENGLISH SEEDS, &c.

EARLY CHARLTON, dwarf, and large mar-
row, Spanish Moroto, and white roundoval
peas; large Windsor, broad Spanifh, Sandwich,
long pod, and Massan beans; speckled and white
dwarf kidney ditto; early sugar loaf, York, Bat-
tersea, drum or flat-head, Russie, white and red
Dutch cabbage-seed; Scotch kale, green and yellow
savoy, purple and white Brocoli, colli-flower, red
and white beet, asparagus, green and white Turkey,
and large prickly cucumber; corn salad, chervil,
orange and lemon carrot, Batavia white and green
curl'd endive; cabbage, green Dutch, Silesia, cap-
uchin, imperial white and green coif lettuce seed;
London leek, blood red, Strasburgh, white Spanish,
Portugal, and Welsh onion; bread leaf, curl'd, wood-
stock wash, dog skin, and knit worsted gloves; wo-
men's kid and lamb ditto; fathoms, peeling fathoms,
modes and perfians; sewing silks, of all colours; women's
patent silk mitts, Henry and Andrew's playing
cards, square glass and barrel lanterns; eafe and
jar raisins, currants, Turkey figs, nutmegs, ciano-
mon, cloves and mace; Scotch barley, pepper,
Durham flour of mustard; great variety of hang-
ing papers, a few fashionble necklaces and ear-
rings, sigur'd and plain ribbons, sigur'd gaufres of
the newest patterns, catgut, &c.

A L S O ,

LOAF, LUMP, and MUSCOVADO SUGARS,

COFFEE, RICE, ALSPICE, CHOCOLATE, &c.

23. 2*s*.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET,

THE HOUSE at the corner of Beaver street, op-
posite the General's, in which Captain Mar-
tin lately lived. It has ten fire places, two kitchens,
two cellars, a good yard, and a garden, and a back-
yard. Also, to be LET or SOLD, the house
at the corner of the Royal Exchange, on Dock street,
which has 12 fire places, good cellars and a yard
with two good cellars. Also, to be LET or SOLD,
a new house, with 6 fire places, cellars,
yard, and cellars; all very suitable, and con-
venient for gentlemen or merchants. An indorsement
will be given by the subscriber.

WILLIAM MULICK.

[Number 1624]

His Excellency George Martin's Answer
to the Council of North-Carolina.Mr. President, and Gentlemen of his Ma-
jesty's honourable Council,I RETURN you my thanks for this ad-
dress.

Your approbation of my conduct is highly
acceptable to me, and adds to the satisfac-
tion I derive from consciousness of the recti-
tude of my own intentions; the firmest
confidence of the legality and expediency of
the measures I have taken for the public
good, and the fullest evidence that they have
afforded that protection to His Majesty's sub-
jects in this province, for which they were
calculated; and that it was my indispens-
ible duty to extend to them.

It will give me the truest pleasure, gen-
tlemen, to see provisions made by the legi-
slature for the lasting establishment of peace
and happiness in this country; and I want
no assurance of your good dispositions to
promote His Majesty's most gracious inten-
tions, ever directed to the advancement of the
true interests and prosperity of his people.

To his Excellency JOSIAH MARTIN,
Esq; Captain General, Governor, and
Commander in Chief, in and over the
province of North-Carolina.

The humble Address of the House of Af-
sembly.

Sir,
WE, his Majesty's most dutiful and loy-
al subjects, the Assembly of North-
Carolina, return your Excellency our sin-
cere thanks for your Speech at the opening
of this session.

We most heartily sympathise with your

Brieteness in the grief you express for the

present distressed state of this province.

The interposition of the judicial and execu-

tive powers of government, is one of the

greatest calamities to which any political

society can be liable.

This misfortune this

colony has for some time past experienced in

the highest degree; and it is a circumstance

which adds peculiarity to our distress, that

at this day we have so little expectation of

relief from the interposition of government.

Loyal in our practice and principle, and
zealously attached to the powers which con-

stitutionally preide over us, we have been

ready, upon all occasions, to testify our obe-

dience to every salutary measure which his

Majesty, through his Governor, has been

pleased to recommend to us.

Ruled by the same Sovereign, and equally entitled to the

blessings of the British constitution with the

rest of his Majesty's subjects, we claim a

fealty for our properties essential to our com-

mercial interest, and uniformly enjoyed by

the more favoured inhabitants of our finer

colonies.

The idea of foreign attachments is insepar-
able from a trading people; and under the former happy

constitution of our courts, it gave a credit to the province,

and secured the confidence of our neighbours.

The alteration which your Excellency has

thought fit to communicate with the utmost

caution to us, we humbly conceive to be by

no means an adequate remedy for the mi-

crobes which it is the purpose of that process

to obviate; and such as we cannot, in duty

to ourselves and constituents, adopt.

These our sentiments, thus freely expressed, have

been called forth from an earnest desire to co-

operate in your Excellency's wishes, to ex-

pedite the business of this session, and to

prevent those delays which may arise from

refuge.

Calmitous as the circumstances of a peo-

ple may be, from the interruption both of

criminal and civil jurisdiction; yet the mi-

sery of such a situation vanishes, in competi-

tion with a mode of redress exercised by

courts unconstitutionally framed.

It is the blessed distinction of the British code of laws,

that our civil and criminal jurisdiction have

their foundation in the laws of the land, and

are regulated by principles as fixed as the

constitution.

We humbly conceive that the power of

issuing commissions of Oyer and Terminer

With respect to the other matters contained in your Excellency's speech, we shall give them that attention which from their importance they justly claim.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

It is impossible for me to express the concern I feel on receiving from a branch of the legislature of this province, professing to be dutiful and loyal subjects, an address, that I will not to think indecently arraigns the justice of our most gracious Sovereign and his government; who holds forth to you, with the most princely beneficence, all the blessings of the British constitution, and indulges your wishes with regard to the mode of proceeding against debtors, the object you seem to have so much at heart, as far as may be done, without violence to that sacred interwoven fabric.

The inconsistency of the proceeding by attachment that formerly obtained here with the laws of England, its tendency to destroy commercial credit and confidence, and its obvious repugnancy to the particular statutes which are framed for their preservation upon the most liberal principles of equity and universal justice, may be presumed to have been the grounds of the restriction now proposed by government. A restriction that I will take upon me to affirm was never designed injuriously to distinguish this province from its neighbours, but founded upon the essential policy of assimilating the constitution of the colonies as much as possible to that of the mother country, and supported by the well known and general received maxim, that the convenience of particular members should yield to the general interest of the state.

I have seen, with real concern, intemperate resolves entered upon the journals of your house; one of which I grieve to think has an apparent tendency to sap the very foundation of the constitution, by cancelling that assurance of protection which is the first great bond of the subjects' allegiance. If the doctrine you have first broached could possibly be received, that the aid of the legislature of this province is necessary to any legal administration of justice, it follows of consequence, that a branch of it declining to adopt any system for that purpose, can unhinge the state, and dissolve all those solemn ties that, according to the British happy and wisely poised form of government, reciprocally bind the Sovereign and his people in mutual interest. I leave to your contemplation the reasonableness of such a principle, and the woes of such a constitution.

Of the legality of the measures I have pursued for the public good, that have been immemorially authorized, and never before impeached, I rest perfectly satisfied, and I rejoice in their salutary effect; their expediency I am willing to submit to your censure; when you shall reflect that, at the forced and precipitated conclusion of the late session, this country was left destitute by the legislature, of any establishment for the dispensation of justice to the people: Naked, defenceless, and exposed to every injury, happily for the province, thus consigned to rapine and disorder, there resided in the prerogative, power to shield the subject from the hand of violence. Its protection was sought, solicited, and implored; and many parts of this colony can bear testimony to its wholesome influence. This power, gentlemen, that has saved your country from the last state of confusion, with which it was threatened, and that you have so hastily, condemned, it will be my duty to exercise, as well as every other constitutional authority entrusted to me by his Majesty, whenever the security and welfare of his subjects shall require it. I hoped you would have thought it indispensably becoming your duty to make just and reasonable compensation to the judges, and other ministers of justice, who deserve so highly of the public; but since you have determined otherwise, I have no doubt that they will find the noblest reward in the consciousness of having greatly served their country.

Consider calmly, I beseech you, gentlemen, the unhappy state of this province; how much its prosperity depends upon your present measures, and how much it is incumbent upon you to promote it.

L O N D O N ,

Nov. 5. The India Company are again fallen into as great distress as ever: besides the 1,400,000. voted them last session of Parliament, they now want 500,000. more to enable them to go on. This deficiency arises chiefly from their two last sales falling some hundred thousand pounds short of what they were estimated at, and even part of what sold, has not been paid for. The distress of the Company is still more deplorable in India; the revenue has fallen short by the late accounts very considerably, which has obliged the settlements of Bengal and Madras to draw bills on the Directors to the extent of 250,000. more than was allowed by the late act for regulating their affairs, but these bills the Directors cannot with propriety accept; upon the whole, the

task before Parliament will be to consider of granting to the Company an additional loan. Many methods have been thought of, but none laid open, that will sufficiently exonerate the company out of its present difficulty at its present labour under; a call of 12 and a half per cent. upon the proprietors, has been talked of very seriously, as the best method, but this would only pro-

tected, he that as it will, I never was hit nor feathered say how. On this Malcom struck him, and wounded him deeply on the forehead, so that Mr. Hewes for some time took his pulse. Capt. Godfrey, then present, interpolated, and after some altercation, Malcom went home, where the people were gathering round, he came out and abused them greatly, saying, you say I was tattered and feathered, and that it was not done in a proper manner, damn you, let me see the man that dare do it better! I want to see it done in the new fashioned manner. After Malcom had thus bullied the people some time, and Mr. Usher the constable had persuaded him into the house, Mrs. Malcom threw up a sash, and begged the people to go away, and Malcom came suddenly behind her, and pushed his naked sword thro' the opening, pricked Mr. Waddel in the breast, the bone stopping its course, which would otherwise have reached his vitals. Mr. Waddel on this made a stroke at the window with his cane, and broke a square of glass, through which breach he again made a pass, and slightly wounded Mr. Waddel, who a second time returned the blow, and Malcom withdrawing, the people soon after dispersed.

Mr. Hewes, after having his wound taken care of, went to Justice Quincy and took out a warrant for Malcom, and gave it to a constable, who went to Malcom's house to serve it, but found the doors shut against him, and was told by him, from a window, that he would not be taken that day, as he should be followed by a damned mob; but would surrender himself to-morrow afternoon. Here the matter appeared to subside, till in the evening, the people being informed of the outrage he had committed, the threatenings and defiance he had uttered; and among other things, that he would split down the Yankees by dozens, and receive 20. sterling a head for every one he destroyed, they mustered and went to his house, which being barred against them, and menacing with his loaded pistols, which he declared he would fire upon them if they came near him, they got ladders, and beating in an upper window, entered the house, and took him without loss of blood, and dragging him out, put him on a sled, and amidst the huzzas of great numbers, brought him into King street. Several gentlemen endeavoured to divert the populace from their intention, alledging that he was open to the laws of the land, which would undoubtedly award a reasonable satisfaction to the parties he had abused; they answered he had been an old impudent and mischievous offender—he had seized vessels on account of sailors having a bottle or two of gin on board—he had in office, and otherwise, behaved in the most capricious, insulting and daringly abusive manner—and on every occasion discovered the most rooted enmity to this country, and the defenders of its rights—that, in case they let him go, they might expect a like satisfaction as they had received in the cases of Richardson and the soldiers, and the other friends of government. With these, and such like arguments, together with a gentle crowding of persons not of their way of thinking, out of the ring, they proceeded to elevate Mr. Malcom from his sled into a cart, and stripping him to buff and breeches, gave him a modern jacket and hied him away to liberty-tree, where they proposed to him to renounce his present commission, and swear that he would never hold another inconsistent with the liberties of his country; this he obstinately refusing, they then carted him to the gallows, passed a rope round his neck, and threw the other end over the beam, as if they intended to hang him: But this manœuvre he set at defiance. They then baited him for some time with a rope's end, and threatened to cut his ears off, and on this he complied, and they then brought him home.—

S A L E M , February 1.

On Monday, last week, a meeting was called at Marblehead, to put stop to the disorders that for several days had happened in the place. As the dispute respected the Essex Hospital, it was agreed by the proprietors to shut it up; and at their desire a committee of the town was chosen to inspect the cleaning of furniture, apparel, &c. On Tuesday the committee went to the hospital, and attended their business until Wednesday night, when they awaked with the rest of the family, being eleven in number, surrounded with flames. The Russians, who perpetrated this act, went from the town prepared with tar tubs, &c. and proceeded setting fire to all parts of the house, without any attempt to awaken the people. So infernal were the villains that they struck one man, who in amazement had jumped from his bed, and was running from the flames. The steward had a blow from another of them with an andiron; it was aimed at his head, but happily missing it, took his shoulder, and brought him to the floor. One of the patients, with a child at her breast, was driven to a smoke-house, fainting several times as she went. And others were turned out, cold as it was, with scarcely any thing to cover them. The perpetrators are not apprehended. The town is in such confusion, that a military watch is nightly kept, and it is thought lives and properties are not safe without.

The above account we received from a correspondent; in addition to which, we hear, that the number of people who went over to Cat Island to burn the hospital, was about twenty; part of whom, in disguise, went up from where they landed, and set fire to the building, which contained 50 beds, with bedding, and all the other furniture belonging to the hospital, the whole of which was consumed, together with a barn. The loss to the proprietors (four in number) is estimated at two thousand pounds, L. M.

We are informed that the military watch, which has been kept at Marblehead for several nights past, consists of 40 men.

All the persons who have been taken with the small pox at Marblehead, we are assured are removed out of town. The number broke out there within a few days past, is said to be 22.

B O S T O N , January 31.

Last Tuesday about two o'clock Mr. George-Robert-Twelves Hewes was coming along Fore street, near Capt. Ridgeway's, and found the redoubt John Malcom, standing over a small boy, who was pushing a little sled before him, cursing, darning, threatening and shaking a very large cane, with a very heavy ferril on it over his head. The boy at that time was perfectly quiet, notwithstanding which Malcom continued his threats of striking him, Mr. Hewes conceiving if he struck him with that weapon, he must have killed him, came up to him, and said, Mr. Malcom, I hope you are not going to strike this boy with that stick. Malcom returned, you are an impudent rascal, it is none of your business. Mr. Hewes then asked him, what had the child done to him? Malcom damned him, and asked him if he was going to take his part? Mr. Hewes answered no further than this, that he thought it was a shame for him to strike the child with such a club, if he intended to strike him. Malcom damned Mr. Hewes, called him vagabond; and said, he would let him know he should not speak to a gentleman in the street. Mr. Hewes returned, he was neither a rascal nor a vagabond, and though a poor man, was in as good credit in town as he was. Malcom called him a liar, and said he was not, nor ever would be. Mr. Hewes re-

plied, he that as it will, I never was hit nor feathered say how. On this Malcom struck him, and wounded him deeply on the forehead, so that Mr. Hewes for some time took his pulse.

An act appointing justices of the peace in said town of Westmorland.

An act empowering and directing one of the said justices of the peace to issue a warrant to call a town meeting of the inhabitants of said Westmorland for the purpose of choosing town officers, &c.

M R. H O L T ,

I do not profess myself a public writer, or so well versed in grammatical knowledge as to judge whether the following will stand the test of criticism; but being fully convinced in my own mind, that it is only written with a view to the public good. I have ventured to send it to you, requesting that you will insert it in your useful and free paper, if you think it worth a place.

S P — M .

In reading Anderson on Commerce, it will clearly appear, that as the English nation advanced to riches and glory, by commerce, the liberal arts and sciences, were introduced, and useful regulations and improvements made, in buildings, roads, inland navigation, fairs, &c. It therefore must give every lover of his country pleasure to find this province and city, beginning to flourish, and advance to glory, by the same means; and as Sir Josiah Child, in his treatise on Trade, ascribes that advance, in a great measure, to the reduction of the interest of money; we must be pleased, when we find by the votes of the present Honourable House of Assembly, orders given for a bill to be brought in, to reduce the interest of money in this province; if it passes, we have reason to hope, that the number of idle drones now amongst us, who only live upon the labours of the industrious, without adding to the common stock, will be lessened; for when interest is low, there are few employments but what will yield more profit than the bare interest; which will induce people to continue longer in trade, and extend their usefulness wider.

We see people now, who after having been but a few years in business, and just beginning to be extensively useful; quitting that business to live on their means, or rather the excessive interest of their money.

In England, by law, interest is fixed at 5 per cent. and in Holland at 3 per cent. If it could be fixed here equal to what it is in England, the merchants at home would find their advantage in it, by receiving their remittances sooner; for while the merchants here receive 7 per cent. and pay only 3 or 3.5, it makes them more remiss in discharging debts at home.

In the year 1300, interest was at 20 per cent. in England; in 1558, it was reduced to 10 per cent. 1624, to 9, 1651, to 6, and in 1714, to 5 per cent.

The act of parliament for reducing it, assign as a reason, that excessive interest is a great discouragement to ingenuity and industry, in the husbandry and commerce of the nation; and the above quoted Sir Josiah Child, calls the abatement of interest, the *causa causans*, the cause of all the other causes, of the riches of the Dutch; and proves that the abatement of interest,

1. Advances landed estate,
2. Advances the value of land,
3. Advances the rent of farms,
4. Increases the bulk of foreign trade,
5. Multiplies domestic artificers,
6. Inclines a people to thrifitiveness,
7. Employs the poor,
8. Increases the people of a nation.

We find also by the votes, that there are likely to be many improvements, in this province, made in the public roads, so very much wanted, and which certainly will be a great advantage to the commercial interest, and general convenience of the inhabitants.

It must also give every one, who has the least public spirit, pleasure, to find at present, among the inhabitants of this city, an emulation, to promote the ease and convenience of travellers, and people who are obliged to cross the East River: One ferry or place of landing, has been found very inconvenient, and insufficient; petitions signed by the most respectable inhabitants, are now lying before the corporation, praying that three places of landing may be fixed on the city side, and two on Long-Island side; the expediency and usefulness of the measure, one would think, a sufficient motive for granting the request, besides the public emolument.

It is requested that a ferry may be fixed, or two boats, ordered to land at Peck's Slip, from the ferry on Long-Island, which is directly opposite to it, and where the river is the narrowest; and as the corporation have a landed estate at Peck's Slip, its value would be greatly improved by it, as well as the ease and convenience of the inhabitants of that part of the city, and travellers who come down the country, and are obliged to cross over to Long-Island.

It is requested also, that a ferry may be established from Coenque's market, directly opposite or across, to a wharf or wharves, on Long-Island side, built by Philip Livingstone, Esq; and Mr. Henry Remsen, who offer at the same time, to grant the use of said wharves to the corporation, and also

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give them a lot of land of 100 feet square, fit for building on, aerry houses, and the petitioners acquaint the corporation, that they make no doubt but they will be able to raise money sufficient to build a house, barn, pens, bridges, &c. and all this for the emoluments of the Corporation, and the ease and convenience of the west end of the city, and persons who are to pass over from the Jerseys and North River; nor is it so much as hinted, that no more boats are to land at the Fly-Market, or that country people should be obliged to land at the other places: No, market people will have the same opportunity of going to that market, that they have at present:

It is meant mostly for the convenience of travellers, and the inhabitants of the city, who have often found it almost impracticable to get to the present ferry stairs at the Fly-Market, with carriages, especially on full market days; and have been obliged to wait at least half an hour, before they could get a passage over. It must be clear to every one, that if the request is not granted at this time, that the natural increase of the city and country, together with the growing inconvenience of the present ferry, will bring it about, at a time, perhaps, when instead of those generous offers now made to the Corporation, they will be obliged to expend very large sums of the public's money, before it can be put in execution.

In short, the petitions appear to be so reasonable, that I fear if they are not granted, many will be apt to judge hard of those persons in the corporation who oppose it, and say it was only from motives of self-interest, in direct violation of their obligation to the public; though I firmly believe, none in the present worthy corporation will act from such principles.

To the PUBLIC.
WHEREAS it appears by the Inspector's ac-

cunt, printed in Mr. Holt's paper, that what flax passed by Arbitrators, was not so valuable as the rest, and a great deal of it not fit to be manufactured, either into thread or ropes: It is hoped, that if ever the act should be renewed, that two or three Arbitrators, who well understand flax, in the city of New York, be appointed by the General Assembly, and for them to be paid for all

that they shall inspect, one half of the Inspector's fees by the inspector. That a clause be added to the said act, prohibiting any flax from being sold, or manufactured within the city of New York, without being so inspected, either for spinning, or rope making:

It is conceived, that if those two clauses were added to the said act, that it would completely answer the desired end, and render the article of flax abundantly more valuable, than at present it is with no law for inspecting; and as the imposition of flax being imported, and sold here, as bad, or worse (since the act is run out) than ever was before, 'tis thought proper to give an instance or two, to the public, out of a number that might be produced; the first is, of a poor woman, with several small children, who went and bought 8lb of a very great dealer in flax, about a week ago, which looked well to the eye, and was recommended as very good by the seller; yet when she came to hatchel it, she found it exceeding badly dressed; the inside of every handful not being swingled at all; out of which she got but three pounds, and about two ounces of tare; the tow made so bad by the shives, as not worth her work a hatching: The flax cost nine pence per lb. the tare had so many shives sticking to it, as made it not fit for common shoe-thread, and made it bad to spin for any use. Another person, out of six pounds (bought at the same place) got but two pounds and an half, and that no better than the other, if so good. The last instance I shall now produce, is of better than a thousand weight, bought by a flax-dealer in town, the better half of it not near so well crackled as it ought to be, some samples in whole handfuls of it will be left to be seen at the Printer's.

The above have been all imported since the act run out, and none half so bad during the last year's continuance of the act. Upon the whole, it is plain that the merchant and mariners are greatly imposed on in the article of rigging, the flax dealers (many of them) who are ignorant in the affair of buying, and the poor women spinners, who many of them could make a tolerable living, now cannot earn their bread, on account of the imposition; and the whole community, in the article of shoe-thread.

Query, Is it not the proper end and real design of legislation, or at least one great and essential part of it, to enact such laws as have a suitable tendency to keep the ignorant, the poor, and distressed, from being imposed on? And is there any one act more necessary for that purpose than the flax act?

NEW YORK, February 17.
The Honourable House of Assembly of North-Carolina, have concurred in Resolves similar to those of Virginia, and appointed a Committee of Correspondence with the other Colonies.

Capt. Hyndaw, from Gibraltar, but left from the West Indies, informs us, That about the month of October last, a Lop-horn Frigate of 36 Gunns, took the brought into Gibraltar, a Moorish Frigate of 16 Gunns and 280 Men, and drove about three others of the same Sort at Cape Spartel, and that many of the People were drowned.

Capt. Hyndaw touched at the Isle of May for Water, and was told of a Pirate Sloop being off that Island, mounting 8 Gunns, commanded by a Frenchman, and twas said he came from Corseao; had taken some Provisions out of two Whaling Sloops, took the Captains on board his Vessel, shew'd them large Quantity of Dry Goods, and desired they might pay themselves; and that it was imagined the Pirate had taken the Goods out of a Schooner that was a Tender of a Ship from Liverpool, that had been on that Coast.

Capt. Hyndaw sailed from the West Indies in Company with the Brig Friendship, Capt. Ellingworth, for Philadelphia, who arrived here last Friday Night, not being able to get into the Capes of Delaware.

Capt. Raynolds from Tobago, the first of January, spoke with Capt. M'Evans, from Dominica, in the Snow Union, bound for Philadelphia, all well on board.

Tuesday the 8th Instant, his Excellency our Governor in Presence of the Council, and the Members of the General Assembly, gave his Assent to eight Acts passed this Session, the Titles whereof are as follow.

An Act further to continue an Act, entitled, An Act for granting to his Majesty the several Duties, and Impositions on Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, imported into this Colony therein mentioned.

An Act, to enable posthumous Children to take Estates, as if born in their Father's Life Time.

An Act, to appoint Commissioners for collecting the Duty of Excise, on strong Liquors, retailed in this Colony, from the first Day of February, 1774, to the first Day of February, 1775, inclusive.

An Act, to continue an Act, entitled, an Act to prevent the Danger arising from the pernicious Practice of lodging Gunpowder in dwelling Houses, Stores, or other Places within the City of New York, or on board of Vessels within the Harbour.

An Act, to empower the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, of the City of New York, or the major Part of them, to order the raising a Sum not exceeding 1800l. for the Uses therein mentioned.

An Act, for the better fixing and ascertaining the Division Line between Montgomery-Ward, and the Out-Ward of the City of New York, on the easterly Side of Montgomery Ward.

An Act, to enable the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Albany, for the Time being, or the major Part of them, to order the raising a Sum not exceeding 100l. for the Purposes therein mentioned. And,

An Act, to increase the Number of Constables in the County of Ulster.

On Saturday the 5th Instant died at Poughkeepsie, Mrs. Beardley, Wife of the Revd. Mr. John Beardley, Episcopal Minister, at that Place, and Missionary from the venerable Society for Propagation of the Gospel.

She was the eldest Daughter of Mr. David Brooks, late of Stratford, deceased, and worthily sustained the Character of a good Wife, especially in her parental Care and tenderness of his Children by a former Wife.

On the 15th Ult. she was delivered of a still born Son, and was soon after taken with a violent nervous putrid Fever, which on the 5th Instant put a period to her mortal Life. She behaved during the last Conflict, with a Fortitude and resignation becoming the Character of a Christian, who considers the Grave as a Passport to a better World. This is the second Loss of the Kind, that Mr. Beardley has sustain'd during his short Residence at Poughkeepsie.

On Monday last about Noon, the House of Capt. Thomas Clark, on the Road near Greenwich, was discover'd to be on Fire, and before the Neighbours could assemble, the Flames had risen to too great a Height to be extinguish'd; the most that could be done, was to remove Capt. Clark, who had long been confined to his Bed, and to save all the Furniture and other Goods from the lower Rooms: All the Furniture, Goods, Clothes, &c. in the upper Rooms, together with the House, were entirely consumed: The Loss is supposed to be upwards of £12,00. It is not known by what Means the Fire was kindled, which began in Miss Clark's Room, where there had been no Fire kept for more than a Month. She had been to Town that Morning; and on her Return saw the House in Flames; and all her Clothes, &c. which were of considerable Value, were among the Things that were destroyed. Some Circumstances in the Appearance of the Fire, caused a Suspicion that it was designedly kindled; but no particular Person is suspected.

[The Piece signed Americanus, and several others, are come to Hand, but we are obliged to defer them on Account of their Length.]

It is said that 'tis not seen for many Years, so long a Series of five and twenty Weeks or more, which has laid about fifteen Thousand English even from the 1st of the Year. Some Weeks ago the Duke in the Country near London, was generally about a Fox-hunting; and we hear, was now near that Depth at Stirling, about 40 Miles distant. The Rivers and Harbour, from Boston to Philadelphia, we hear, are generally full frozen, which has occasioned a scarcity of Wood in all Places, whose Supplies depend on Water Carriage. Also a scarcity of News, very little in any of the Papers, and that Little not received in Time for this Paper.

Caffon-Heads, New-York, Inward Entries.

Sloop Mulberry, J. Blake, Virginia
Helena, A. Hoult, St. John
Outward, None
Caledon, Sloop Neptune, M. Lee, Penscola
Magdalene, C. Amory, Madeira

WANTED AS AN

APPRENTICE, at the Universal Store,

A LAD of about 14, or 15 Years of Age, who can read and write well, is already capable of immediate Service, and can find himself ev'n

Thing but Virtues and Lodging.

Also wanted, as a SERVANT,

A Lad of about the same Age, who will be provided for, if he is willing to set on the Terms which will be proposed to him. Both these Lads must have good Characters and creditable Families, who will give security for their respective faithful Performances of Articles. — Inquire of Gerardus Duyckinck.

24 27

THE Sale of the FERRY

between the City of New-York and Powells-Hook; and also of the FER. R. Y. between the said City and Nausau-Island, is put off to the first Day of March next, at two o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Common Council Chamber, in the City-Hall, of the said City.

By Order of the Common Council,

AUGUSTUS V. CORTLANDT, Clerk.

DELAWARE LOTTERY, For the Sale of Lands belonging to the Earl of Stirling.

THE Managers of this Lottery have hitherto been obliged to postpone the Drawing of it, for Want of exact Accounts of the Sales of some Tickets sent to distant Places. Every necessary Preparation is now making for the Drawing, and every Person who has any Tickets on Hand, which they intend to return, are desired to do it forthwith, to the Persons from whom they received the same. Tickets to be had at the usual Places.

24 27

For the Benefit of the PUBLIC.

IT IS MUCH as many Persons frequently have Business with the Albany Post Rider: This is to inform them, that he puts up at Mr. Joel Holme's, Taylor, fronting the South Side of the Oswego-Market; and is every Body's very humble Servant, (if he is paid)

N. B. The Printers are desired, for the future, to send all such Papers as go by him there.

S. C. A. E.

The English Grammar-School,

IT has been thought, that, with boys of a tolerable genius, twelve years of age, it is a proper time to begin the study of Latin; but this it is said must be determined by the extent of capacity. The undertaker, with great deference, begs leave to suppose a greater equality in the genius and powers of children than is generally allowed; and that the apparent inequality proceeds from an early neglect in the cultivation of their little faculties. He is of opinion, if so perfect a mode of education could be established, that the opening gems of the little mind should be attentively watched for, tenderly cherished when observed, and brought to full growth and vigour by wholesome exercise. If a child be suffered to advance to his twelfth year, before he has been accustomed to the exercitations of a grammar-school, he will have contracted such an inactive disposition and aversion to learning, as the best masters are but rarely able to remove. On the other hand, if before that time he is sent to learn Latin, inaccessible so young, to arguments on its necessity for advancing himself among men; he spurns at the laborious task, grows disgusted with it altogether, and, as Mr. Locke says, "Tis ten to one abhors it all his life, for the illusage it procured him."

From an impartial view of these matters, it is presumed, will appear the great utility, if not the absolute necessity of an English grammar-school, where the faculties of children may be improved by exercises more intelligible, consequently more likely to conciliate the youthful inclination; and where they may be taught the principles of grammar in their own language, with a very clear and familiar discrimination respecting all the grammatical terms.

With this great and important object in view, the undertaker of this school, first solicited the indulgence of the public, and, he flatters himself, hitherto he hath discharged his duty, to the entire satisfaction of those, who have been pleased to entrust him with the care of their children.

With respect to Premiums, having an intimate acquaintance with the original formation of the several sounds in our language, he thinks, That, with as much certainty, as others, to strike the different musical sounds on any instrument: And his method of reading, he believes, is governed, by a taste corrected and improved by many advantageous circumstances.

But, being determined to render this school as extensively serviceable as possible, insofar as the mere English scholar, may be advancing at the same time, in the other useful branches of knowledge, which, however, would make it an undertaking far beyond the power of one man to execute, with a conscientious exactness; he hath engaged the assistance of an excellent Writing-Master, who is likewise an able Mathematician,—and this school will, therefore, in future, be under the direction of Thomas Byerley, and Josiah Day;

Who propose to teach in the following order,

The several undisciplined arts and sciences.

READING, first with a view to correct all contracted ill habits, and to lessen natural defects,—as well as to accustom the eye of the reader;

The names and properties of Letters, with their combinations into syllables and words.

The properties of Words, their relation to, and dependence upon, each other, with their derivation from other languages.

In this part, the names of the India grammar will be compared with those, who from the English, are assumed to be true to the India grammar.

The proper disposition of words in Sentences. In every part the Scholar will be accustomed to furnish

reason for everything he learns, and to put all into immediate practice; but especially in the last part, he will be taught the doctrine of punctuation, after the manner of the present Bishop of Oxford, with the use of the Capital, and Marks.

The elements of Composition, as far as they regard the ordinary purposes of life; including the use of the Ellipsis, and of Transposition; instructions to avoid Tautology, and a mass or improper division; with some general instructions for the attaining of a pure and elegant style.

The useful and ornamental art of Letter-Writing will be attended to, in all its complicated branches, and the custom of the best academies in England, which frequently resolve their schools into several corresponding societies, will be adopted for that purpose.

A proper and elegant reading of the English Classics, with regard to Emphasis, Cadence, and a just Modulation of the voice, to express the various passions and humour, which occur in our best authors.

W. R. I. T. I. N. G.

In all the useful and ornamental hands.

A R I T H M E T I C.

Vulgar, decimal, and logarithrical.

Book-keeping after the Italia method, and the custom of the most regular counting houses.

Geometry, Measurement of Superficies and solids.

Gauging, with the use of the sliding rule, plain scale, and sector.

Trigonometry, plain and spherical; with its application to Altimetry and Longimetry.

Surveying, Navigation, in its several kinds.

Cannery, Fortification, Optics, Perspective.

Cosmography, and Geography.

Dialling and Projection of the Sphere.

POET'S CORNER.

Mr. HOLT,
Several of your customers desire a place in your
next paper for the following,
*Sixt Satch of a notable Case, taken of, in Imitation of
Hastings, while the Case was on Trial.*

*F———, adj. C. C. Jan. 1714.
Dominus Rex, verbi Dux Aver Belli.*

Complaint is made on statute law,

The cash from Doctor's purse to draw,
For to catch th' informer's pocket,
In case this key will but unlock it:

For half the fine th' informer says,
The law will give, and must be his.

Indeed th' informer by good hap
Has only got the name of Clap;

And never was in such a box.
As to be troubled with small pox.

From motives full of malice fraught,
Some say this action here is brought;

While others say the man's indicted,
That all the public may be righted.

The crime is for inciting,

Against the statue laws, relating
To the infection of small pox,

Which laws they say are orthodox.
A full grand jury summon'd here,

On Tuesday morning all appear,
And when impanel'd call before 'em

Said Doctor Betts, *seruum morem;*

When after full examination,
And alibi witness's relation,

They all come in fatig'd and weary,

With wrist indors'd bills were;

The petit jury then were call'd,

The prisoner to the bar was haul'd;

Indictment now the clerk must read,

And put the prisoner to plead.

" To this indictment, what's your plea?

" Guilty, or, not, say which you be?

" Not guilty; said the poor delinquent;

" And pray'd the court would please to think on't;

The clerk: " By whom will you be try'd?

" God and my country," he reply'd.

The pris'ner then for counsel prais'd,

Their Honour granted his request;

Two worthy lawyers were permitted

Now to defend the crime committed,

Who well espous'd their client's cause,

And for their fees, explain'd the laws.

Mr. Attorney then began,

And to the court produc'd a man,

That is to say, one Mr. Hitchcock,

To testify about the small pox,

Who fully prov'd the doctor's acts,

Relating over all the facts.

The King's attorney then proceeded,

Open'd the cause, remark'd, and pleaded;

Read o'er the statute, strove to shew,

The law was broke, the fact was true.

He farther argu'd, and insist'd,

" The statute law, must not be twisted;

But in its literal construction,

Be underood—a rare production!

The Counsel on the other side,

From King's Attorney diff'red wide;

They argu'd, tho' the fact was true,

This prosecution would not do:

For that the law, when constru'd right,

Tho' broke, was never broken quite;

But if we should stick to the letter,

(To suit the King's Attorney better,) Yet ne'ertheless we must insist on't;

That the informer just has mis'd on't;

For put the case, upon our plan,

Suppose we see a drowning man;

Sure we the first canoe or boat,

May loose, take, and set afloft;

And scull' round, to give assistance,

Without offence—with non-resistance?

The learned Col'nel then arose,

This weighty argument to close,

Insisted that the English nation,

Admited of no dispensation,

With wholesome, good, establish'd laws,

And plead the case, with great applause.

The petit jury then went out,

To make an end of all the rout.

And soon return'd, when being ask'd,

Their verdict on the trial part'd,

" Not Guilty," nor to blame at all.

And forth'more so answ'rd all.

[Such was the honest jury's verdict,

And all were pleas'd, but Clap, that heard it,

Who figh'd his hop'd reward to misf.

And for Clap to find a bish;

Whic' thos' who wrought him this mishap,

Obtain'd applause, and got a Clap.]

THE Managers of the Newtown Lottery, at their Meeting on Tuesday the 8th Instant, finding there were a few Tickets, of the first Class left, undisposed of, thought proper to postpone the Drawing, to Tuesday the 2nd Instant: When the Drawing will certainly commence, though there should not one Ticket more be disposed of.

23, 24.

To be sold, at public Vendue,

At the Merchant's COFFEE-HOUSE,
On Tuesday the first day of March (if not sold in
the interim) at private sale;

THE well built House and

Lot now in position of Mr. Robert Alexander, on a lease of five years to come from the 1st of May next, at £.50 per annum, with all taxes and repairs. It's situation for business is equal to any in town; on Hunter's Quay, opposite Messrs. Curzon and Seton's.—The house has eight fire places, and a stone cistern in the yard,—is 34 feet 5 inches in front,—32 feet 9 inches in the rear,—in length on the N. E. side 55 feet 8 inches, and on the S. W. side 50 feet 4 inches, more or less.

A L S O,

The house and lot adjoining, now occupied by Mrs. Mary Gouverneur, has six fire places and a stone cistern in the yard, is 30 feet 7 inches in front and rear, and 48 in length on both sides. Conditions of sale to be known of Nicholas Gouverneur, the proprietor, at Mount Pleasant, near Newark, William Parsons in New York, or

THOMAS W. MOORE, Vendue-Master.
PISTOL POWDER in quarter casks, CLARET
in cask, HYSON TEA, to be had of T. W.
MOORE, at private sale; and a variety of
GOODS as usual, every day at VENDUE.

so, 25.

IRISH LINENS, Chimney-Office.

FROM 18d. to 8s. per Yard, Calicos, Cottons, and Chintzes, Taffetas, Mosaics, &c. &c. to be sold upon very reasonable Terms, for Cash, three, or six Months Credit, &c.

JOHN WOODWARD,
At his STORE, near the Fly Market,
Who has also for Sale a Quantity of the best
NEW YORK RUM.

TO BE SOLD,
And possession given in February next, or
sooner, if required,

FURNACE,
SITUATED in the town of Salisbury,
and province of Connecticut, in New
England, having been lately rebuilt on
the most approved plan; all the conveniences
about the same being either new, or in
very good repair; together with all the uten-
sils, and a complete set of patterns for
hollow ware, and other castings; the sole
property of a piece of water, from which
the Furnace is supplied, the area measuring
six hundred acres; a mansion house most
agreeably situated, consisting of four rooms
on a floor; a good garden, and other con-
veniences; two other houses for workmen;
a store completely fitted for English, and
West India goods, and provisions, a com-
peting house, and bed chamber, a large barn,
with stabling for horses and oxen; also a
property in the bed of iron ore, in Salisbury,
known by the ore grant, with an exclusive
right of digging, raising, and carrying away
ore from another bed, known by Chaifield's
ore bed; and the right of foil in a piece of
land, joining west on the ore grant, which
contains iron ore: These beds all lie within
two miles of the furnace. Also, seven
hundred and fifty three acres of land near
the furnace, three hundred of which are
under improvement; and the whole well
watered. The premises are situated in a
healthy, pleasant, and fruitful country, on
the high road from Hartford to Hudson's
river, and Albany. The Quality of the
iron, made from the above beds of ore, is
well known, both in England, and America,
to be equal to any made on this continent;
the quantity of ore (which lies near the sur-
face) appears inexhaustible; the country
round is well supplied with wood for coal,
and the regular supply of water at all sea-
sons (without danger from floods) admits of
the furnace being in blast all the year. The
iron is excellent for potash kettles, sugar
boilers for the West Indies, and military
stores. The furnace not taking all the wa-
ter, any additional works may be erected
with convenience, and small expence; and
the rapid settlement of an extensive coun-
try, to the north, and northwest, must daily
increase the demand for every article usually
cast at a furnace. A considerable trade in
English and West India goods, may be in-
troduced; out of which the works would be
supplied with stock, and provisions, and
carried on with more ease and profit, than
such business can, in a country where there
are but few inhabitants.

ALSO TO BE SOLD,

A complete double
F O R G E,

With four fires and two hammers, now
at work, together with all necessary utensils;
situated in Colebrook, Connecticut, near the
road from Hartford to the furnace; built in
1771, after the best model, with a good
stream and head of water, and in case of
need, in very dry seasons, the privilege of a
pond of water, five miles in length, for a
supply to the forge; the like caution is ob-
served to prevent the business being retarded
in winter, by having the wheels under
cover, with large iron stoves, and canals
dug to carry off the surplus water. Adjacent
to the forge there is a dwelling house, with
four rooms on a floor, a store and cellar, four
houses for workmen, a barn, coal house,
iron house, and blacksmith's shop, all built
in 1771. ALSO, a saw-mill and dwelling
house, a small distance from the forge (with
good situations for erecting other works on
the same stream) and two hundred and
eighty nine acres of land round the forge and
saw-mill, about 50 of which are under im-
provement. The forge is situated in the
centre of a large tract of wood land, sur-
rounded with a settled country, which is in
want of refined bar iron, there being little
manufactured in Connecticut, and the con-
sumption considerable. This estate, joined
with that in Salisbury, is capable of many
improvements. For further particulars ap-
ply to Mr. Peter Vandervoort, merchant,
in New-York; Mr. James Holmes, or Mr.
Jared Lane, at the furnace; Mr. Ogden, at
the forge, or Captain William Tiley, at
Hartford.

13.

WHEREAS the inhabitants
of this city are frequently alarmed with the
stories of dry proceeding for the most part, from
the want of general specimens of danger in
the use of a chimney, occasioned by its foulness,
which too often unavoidably happens, through the
difficulty of obtaining proper persons to clean them
at suitable seasons;

The SUBSCRIBER, encouraged by the favourable
sentiments of many respectable gentlemen to-
wards the plan, begs the consideration of the
PUBLIC on the following proposal, which shall be
carried into execution as soon as a sufficient num-
ber of housekeepers, consulting their own ease and
safety, do put it in his power, by subscribing to
the terms.

1. He proposes to procure a number of hands
sufficient to clean all the chimneys of the sub-
scribers to these proposals, in this city, as often as may
be thought necessary.

2. He will keep an office where the name of
every person who chooses to favour this under-
taking, shall be registered, with the number of chim-
neys, which are daily used, and the days, from time
to time, on which they were last cleaned.

3. He will engage that every subscriber, without
the trouble of seeing or searching for a person,
shall be waited on every six weeks, or month, if
required, precisely on the day, from the beginning
of September to the latter end of April.

4. In the summer season, the kitchen chimneys
to be swept every two months, or oftener if required.
5. He will engage to pay the fine laid by law, if
the chimney takes fire within four weeks after it has
been cleaned by his people; unless the chimney
be cracked, or the fire begin in some other part of
the room.

6. That the persons employed by the undertaker,
shall be distinguished by caps numbered, and hav-
ing his name on them. That they shall be under
the direction of a deputy, and attend to assist at all
fires.

7. He promises to employ such as have hereto-
fore engaged in this business, if they desire it.

8. The payment for cleaning each chimney shall
be no more than the customary price of one florin
paid at the time, to the deputy.

9. In consideration of the great trouble and ex-
pence which must attend the establishing of so use-
ful a regulation, the subscriber intreats the subscri-
bers of the inhabitants to an engagement not to
employ any other, than the persons who may be
long to the intended office, in cleaning their chim-
neys, so long as what is above proposed, engaged
and promised, shall be punctually observed by
himself and servants.

10. A copy of these articles shall, on the first day
of entry on the business, be delivered to each
subscriber, signed by the undertaker, to furnish
the means of forcing a compliance with what is
engaged. It is also expected, that the subscribers
will pay for the number of chimneys, (which will be
only those daily used) enter'd on the books, dur-
ing the time above-mentioned, though they em-
ploy other, than the office boys, to do the busines,
unless it appears they did not attend at the neces-
sary time.

11. That the hours for cleaning the chimneys,
shall be from four to eight in the morning; and
from five to eight in the evening.

12. That each subscriber, after each season, shall
be at entire liberty to withdraw his name from the
office.

* Any gentlemen sending their names and number
of chimneys that are daily used, to the subscriber,
at his house in Dutch Church street, near Mr. Leslie's,
peruke-maker, shall have their names and places
of abode inserted in the subscription book.

The undertaker hopes the utility of this regula-
tion will be very evident to the public, and he
begs to assure them, if they be pleased to favour it,
it shall be carried into execution with all punctuality
on the part of,

The public's most humble servant,

20— HERMANN ZEDTWITZ.

To all Persons interested in
the Lands hereafter mentioned.

WHEREAS Francis Lovelace,

Esg; Governor General, under his Royal
Highness James Duke of York, Albany, &c. of all
his territories in America, by his letters patent, un-
der his hand and seal, bearing date at Fort James,
in New-York, on Manhattan's Island, the 10th
day of October, in the twentieth year of the reign
of His Majesty King Charles the second, annoq. domini, 1668, therein reciting, that there was a cer-
tain tract or parcel of land within the government
of New-York, upon the main, contained in three
acres, of which the easternmost is bounded with a
small river, called Mamaroneck river, being also
the

S U P P L E M E N T

To the NEW YORK JOURNAL, OF GENERAL ADVERTISER. NOVEMBER 10, 1774.

LOTT'S

Froking Green George Street,
To be let, on Long Lease;
Inquire of the Proprietor.

ROBERT NICHOLSON,
TAYLOR and HABERLAND,
From LONDON.

BEGS Leave to acquaint the
PUBLIC, that he resides on his Retirement
Dove in Middle, Savoy and Newgate, now
Basing's Alley; where Letters are Received
and Dispatched by his Servants, or
other hands, as plain, as can be done, in
their very kindred Services.

John Siemon,

FURRIER, in DOCK-STREET.—
Opposite Mr. HOLT's PRINTING OFFICE;

Has for SALE,

A General and complete af-
fertment, of new fashioned muffs
and various cravat, cloak linings, &c. &c.

No. 100 West Broadway, and falls gentlemen's^s
cups, and gloves, lined with fox, very useful for
travelling and Seafaring.

He also sells Lady's robes, and riding dresses, and
fancy and ladies' gentlemen's waistcoats, &c.

HE HAS ALSO TO SELL,

A great deal of ground squirrel muffs, and sippets;
and the very best black foxes, and various furs, three
dolls, fit for exportation; and gives the highest price
for marten-skins, ground squirrel, mink, and white
weasel skins.

The most elegant A F F O R T M E N T of
OVAL LOOKING GLASSES.

PIER DITTO,
SCONCES and DRESSING GLASSES,

With and without DRAWERS,
EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS COUNTRY.

ALSO,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of
PICTURES AND PRINTS,
A LARGE COLLECTION of

M A P S,

A NEW GENERAL ATLAS,
OPTICAL PILLAR MACHINES,

DISSECTED MAPS, in Boxes,
IS JUST COME TO HAND.

PER THE SHIPS CROWN, CAPT. CHAMBERS,
AND THE ROYAL, CAPT. MILLER,
FROM LONDON.

AND NOW OPENING FOR BUSINESS, AT

JOHN MORTON'S
S T O R E,

On HUNTER'S QUAY;

AND LIKEWISE, A WELL ASSORTED OF
EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS,

WELL ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

WHICH HE WILL DISPOSE OF ON MODE-

RATE TERMS,

FOR CASH OR THE USUAL CREDIT,

And per the Ship Mary, Capt. Horner, just arrived
from Bristol.

Men's, youth's, and boy's
Seaver, sailor and felt hats; George shirts, white
men's British shoes; long and short breeches, a great
assortment of blue hats and breeches; a set and
plated coat and jacket buttons; silver and gold
copper knives; leather pens; powder boxes, shirts
and stockings; yd. ad. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 14d. nail
foot and face balls, &c. &c. &c.

To prevent the great and unnecessary Ex-

pences bestowed on repairing

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

GENERAL'S DRIVING CIRCLE.

Lookers after the University Post,

It is removed to the University Hotel,

and is now in the possession of the Old Post

now occupied by Mr. Will. However, having

been informed that the University Post

is to be discontinued, I have taken the liberty

of publishing it in the University Hotel, without

any loss to the University, or to the public.

He has imported from London and Europe, to the last

Post,

A large Affortment of GOODS,

Such as have not been Imported to this city before,

Being a general Assortment of valuable Goods, via

Looking-Glasses, and Sconces, Drap-

ery, Glass,

Pictures of all Sizes and Sorts,

Particular capital prints which cost for engraving

From one to three hundred guineas,

China and cut white Flat Glaz,

A large and beautiful affortment.

A L B U M.

A large Affortment of Drugs,

With every article connected therewith:

And also in those sundry branches, as

PAINTERS and LIMNERS COLOURS,

DYERS and FULLERS COLOURS,

WINDOW GLASS of all Sizes,

WINE COACH and PLATE GLASS,

FOUNDERS and SMELTERS ARTICLES.

JEWELLERS STONES, &c.

HATTERS TRIMMINGS.

Table Knives and Forks, a complete affortment.

London and hard Metal PEWTER.

SHEET LEAD.

Ditto Brass

Ditto Copper

Ditto Tin

Ditto Iron

In Boxes,

Rolls and Bundles,

Bundles,

STEEL of different Sizes and Marks.

NAILS and SHOT of all Sizes.

WRITING PAPER of all Sizes.

ALSO, an Affortment of

Paper Hangings, and Carpeting.

DISTILLERS ARTICLES.

SPICERY—SNUFFS.

And a Variety of other articles for Country Stores,

and the Army, too tedious to mention, which will

afford of on the most reasonable Terms.

Nesbitt Deane,

H A T S,

MANUFACTURED by the

Advertiser, (residing in the old Coffee-House,

opposite the New-York) to exceed in fine-ness,

cut, colour and cock. And by a method

peculiar to himself, to turn rain, and prevent the

leak of the head, damaging the crown.

Encouragement to those who buy in full again.

He imp-
rest with the deepest gratitude, being sensible of

the many favours, and honours conferred on him,

does, unfeignedly, return, to all those who have de-
voted him, with their custom, and interest, his

most humble and hearty thanks; affording them, at

the same time, what by all possible means, he will

ever endeavor, to discharge himself in his fundi-
on, with (which) to all mankind.

EDERDOWN for winter COVERLIDS.

JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. &c.

Richard

